



The Government Gazette.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vol. 2, No. 5.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, JULY 4th, 1863.

Price 12½ cents.

Table of Contents.

Colonial Secretary's Notices.	PAGE.
Announcement of publication of the Government Gazette	1
Government Rate of Exchange	1
Heads of Departments to forward statistics for publication in the Government Gazette	1
Creation of Mining District	1
Directory.	8
Extract from the Statistical, Sanitary and Medical Reports for 1860	7
General Post Office.	
Conveyance of Government Mails	2
Rates of Postage	2
Stamping of Letters	2
List of Unclaimed Letters	2-3
Government Assay Office.	
Rates of Charges	2
Government Gazette.	
Terms of Subscription	1
Gold Escort	8
Lands and Works Notices.	
Labourers required on the 2nd Portage Harrison-Lillooet Rd	1
Surveying in the neighbourhood of Katzie	1
Sale of Town Lots at Clinton	2
Government Land Reservation at Junction of Quesnel and Fraser Rivers	8
do. do. Old Fort Alexander	8
do. do. Cut Off Valley	8
do. do. Sockalee Harbour, Queen Charlotte Island	8
do. do. outlet of Quesnel Lake	8
do. do. western branch of do.	8
do. do. Horse Fly Creek	8
do. do. Burdard Inle	8
do. do. Point Grey	8
do. do. Lightning Creek & Swift R.	8
do. do. mouth of Soda Creek	8
do. do. between Coquitlam & Pitt R	8
Government reserves the right to convert the Streams flowing into and through Clinton	8
Meteorological Report	5
Proclamations.	
" 5. B. C. Loan Act, 1863	3
" 6. Sunday Observance Act, 1863.	4
" 7. Mining District Act, 1863.	4
" 8. The Legal Professions Act, 1863.	4
" 9. Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861	5
Aliens' Act, 1859	6
Registrar General's Notices.	
Prepayment of Fees	1
Receipt for Deeds returned	1
Report on Bute Inlet route.	7

Government Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The Government Gazette

are \$5 per annum, \$2.75 per half-year, and \$1.50 per quarter, payable in advance. Single copies, 12½ cents each, to be obtained of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., New Westminster, and of the Express Agents in the other towns.

A yearly subscriber, for at least two copies, may have his name, business, and address inserted free in each number of the *Gazette*.

Communications to be addressed, and subscriptions to be remitted, to the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, Royal Engineer Camp, New Westminster.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. MOODY,
Colonel, R. E., and Chief Commissioner.

Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster,
6th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM DINGLE, Formerly in the Royal Engineers, employed on the Boundary Commission under Lieut. Col. Hawkins, R. E., discharged at Walla Walla on the 21st April, 1862, is requested to communicate his present address to Col. Moody, R. E., New Westminster.
June 6th, 1863.

Colonial Secretary's Notices.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22ND DECEMBER, 1862.

WITH reference to a Notice dated 26th July, 1862, announcing that all Official Notices and Advertisements thereafter to be issued which should of custom or necessity appear in the *Government Gazette* were, until further notice, when published in the *British Columbian* newspaper, to be taken and deemed in all cases and for all purposes to have been duly published in the *Government Gazette*. Notice is hereby given that after the 31st December, 1862, the *Government Gazette* will be issued as a separate publication, and no Notice published in the aforesaid *British Columbian* newspaper after the 31st December, 1862, is to be taken or deemed to have been published in the *Government Gazette*, as aforesaid.

By order of the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd December, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st January, 1863, until further notice, the Gold coins of the United States of America will be taken at the Public Departments of this Government at the rate of Four Dollars and Eighty-five cents to the £ Sterling.

2. That portion of the printed circular issued on the 30th August 1859, which directs that the Five Dollar piece be taken as equivalent to the Sovereign, is to be considered as cancelled on and from the 1st January aforesaid.

By order of the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

CIRCULAR.

VICTORIA, V.I.,
26th February, 1863.

IT being considered desirable that the *Government Gazette* should contain a variety of information concerning British Columbia of a nature interesting to the public, His Excellency the Governor requests that all Heads of Departments will forward such statistics, &c., as may be applied for by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for insertion in the *Government Gazette*.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Notices



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To all whom it may concern Greeting.

Know ye that under and by virtue of the powers conferred on me in that behalf by "The Mining District Act, 1863."

I do hereby notify and proclaim that all that portion of British Columbia comprised within the following limits, (that is to say,) Bounded on the South by a line, commencing with the junction of Quesnel with the Fraser River, and following thence the course of Quesnel River and Lake to its extremity, and thence in a line due East to Thompson River: to the East and North by a line commencing where the Southern Boundary aforesaid touches the Thompson River in a direction due North, till it strikes the South branch of the Fraser River, and following the course of that branch to its junction with the main channel of Fraser River: to the West by a line following the main Channel of Fraser River, from the point of influx of the Quesnel river, shall be and is hereby erected into a Mining District under, and subject to the provisions of the said "Mining District Act 1863," as and from the Twentieth day of June, A.D., 1863.

And that such Mining District shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Cariboo Mining District.

Given under my hand, this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

Lands and Works Department.

LABOURERS

ARE REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

ON THE

2d Portage Harrison-Lillooet-Road.

FOR particulars apply to the Resident Magistrate at Douglas, to Corporal McKenney, R.E., Pemberton, or to Mr. Joseph Howell, on the Road near Pemberton.

R. C. MOODY,
Col. R.E., C.C.L.W.

Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Lands and Works Department are Surveying in the neighbourhood of Katzie, in connection with the lands already surveyed on the Pitt and Fraser Rivers.

All parties in occupation of Pre-empted Claims in that neighbourhood should therefore communicate on the ground with the Survey Parties, and point out their stakes and bounds.

R. C. MOODY,
Col. R.E., C.C.L.W.

New Westminster, 1st July, 1863.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALE OF
TOWN LOTS
AT CLINTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Town Site, named Clinton, has been laid out at the junction of the Douglas and Yale Routes to Alexandria, and that the Lots will be offered

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT CLINTON,

On Thursday the 13th August, next,
Upset price of each lot—£40 Sterling.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

25 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the knock of the hammer, the balance of 75 per cent to be paid at the LANDS & WORKS OFFICE, NEW WESTMINSTER, in three separate instalments of 25 per cent each, on or before the 13th of September, the 13th of October, and the 13th of November next.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

For further information and particulars apply at the Lands and Works Office, New Westminster, or at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Lands, at Lillooet, where plans can be seen.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

R. M. PARSONS,
Captain, R. E.

Lands and Works Office,
New Westminster,
11th June, 1863.

Government Assay Office.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its number, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its weight, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its fineness in thousandths, and its value in dollars and cents; also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY;" thus:



and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces, or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.)

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge for the value of the clip.

N.B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DUST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P.S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received.

W. P. G

April 4th, 1861.

General Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Contract has been entered into with Francis Jones Barnard, (Barnard's Express), for the conveyance of the GOVERNMENT MAILS, as undermentioned.

From 1st April to 30th November:

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Lillooet, and return weekly.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake, and on to Antler, and return semi-monthly.

From 1st December to 31st March:

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Lillooet, and return semi-monthly.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake, and on to Antler, and return monthly.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,
Postmaster General, B. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RATES OF POSTAGE between the under-mentioned places, in all cases to be prepaid.
LETTERS.

Between	New Westminster.	Douglas.	Hope.	Yale.	Lytton.	Lillooet.	Williams Lake.	Quesnel.	Antler.
New Westminster,	5d	5d	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Douglas,	5d	...	5d	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Hope,	5d	5d	...	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Yale,	5d	5d	5d	...	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Lytton,	1s	1s	1s	1s	...	1s	2s	3s	4s
Lillooet,	1s	1s	1s	1s	1s	...	2s	3s	4s
Williams Lake,	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	...	1s	2s
Quesnel,	3s	3s	3s	3s	3s	3s	1s	...	1s
Antler,	4s	4s	4s	4s	4s	4s	2s	1s	...

NEWSPAPERS.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, or Yale, .. 2½d.
From New Westminster to Lytton, Lillooet, Williams Lake, Quesnel, or Antler, .. 5d.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

General Post Office, British Columbia,
1st July, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1863, all letters and papers leaving the General Post Office, New Westminster, will have the date on which they are dispatched stamped on the envelope.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,
Postmaster General, B. C.

General Post Office, New Westminster, 30th Dec., 1862.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE

General Post Office,

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ON THE 1st JULY, 1863.

Arter, John
Arthur, Saml, James
Ardagh, Richard
Abbott, James G
Andrew, John M
Archibald, Louis
Armstrong, Charles
Anderson, Arthur
Alexander, Mrs. Anne
Austin, Edward H
Alexander, Henry 2.
Aikens, John 2
Archibald, Mr
Anstey, F G 2
Alexander, James
Anderson, A G 2.
Armstrong, Thomas
Alexander, R H
Ashton, Charles
Ayres, William

Beadle, Henry 2.
Brown, Jos and Jas 2.
Betta, Vincenzo
Bouhand, Monsieur
Berting, Karl
Bailler, E P
Bruce, Thomas J
Brew, Capt C A
Bacon, Hiram
Byrnes, L F
Boldfish, Albert G
Bail, John
Benson, Joseph
Boyle, C A
Binkley, Franklin

Bruce, John
Bourbean, Alexander
Billings, Thos S
Black, Alfred
Bowen, Stewart B
Bremner, Joseph
Bromfield, Alfred
Bourg, Hambleton
Bailey, Madison F
Brackbill, Jacob
Barnhart, J
Boughner, Walter
Buffington, John H
Brown, H M
Bobb, Israel M
Bascomb, Robert
Bayfield, Chas
Byrne, Michl W
Bucannon, James 2.
Bryden, James
Bowen, John & R S
Bogart, J M 2.
Brook, Henry
Beamer, Joseph
Burdin, William
Bottistine, D
Brook, Robert
Bruse, William
Byber, R E
Briges, Samuel
Bratton, John Byron
Byrantes, C
Bourg, Hanbliton
Burns, John & R S
Beckett, R A
Bowen, John

List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Bray, Marshall B 2.
Butt, J 2.
Brouse, Cyrus A
Brown, P O 2.
Blain, George
Clifford, Charles M C
Church, H A 2.
Campbell, G G
Corson, Henry Ryan
Collard, Benjamin E
Collins, R A
Charlger, James I
Curry, E L 3.
Cormack, John 2.
Curry, E L 3
Cushing, George
Canniff Henry
Crawford, Alexander
Coney, Albert
Chivers, Joseph
Colter, John A
Clements, John
Carpenter, L F 3.
Cameron, R
Carr, Michael
Couves, A and C
Cushing, M M
Carnochan, Andrew R
Crowley, Patrick
Coyle, Mrs
Cramer, Hugh
Cassady, Peter
Christie, Alexr 3
Clements, Jas
Conolly, Michl
Costelo, Jas
Cryster, Leonard
Colton, D J
Caton, Wm K
Chambers, Jas
Coulter, Thos
Chambers, Coote M
Cannedy, D
Cardozo, M V 2.
Cochrane, John
Copland, W C
Campbell, N S 2.
Conley, Riley
Cradock, Emerson
Charlton, Edwd
Crouch, Cyrus
Carlisle, D
Campbell, Geo
Chipman, Mary J
Clements, John 2
Christian, Henry
Clohesy, Nicholas
Clark, Wm
Chorley, Robt
Crawford, James
Coulter, Samuel 2.
Campbell, W M
Chure, M J
Cammell, Joseph E
Cunningham, William
Campbell, S Nicholas
Collins, Robert 2.
Caldwell, William
Carruthiers, L Joseph
Court, Capt
Collins, John
Culver, A Jabez
Choigner, Julien
Catchpole, Wm 2
Chittenden, S
Coffrin, George
Cole, George W

Dirlam, James
Devoc, Geo
Duncan, Geo
Dillon, Jas
Ditz, Andw
Decker, Mr
Downey, Wm
Dempsey, John
Donohoe, Patrick
Dalziel, Robert 2.
Dickson, Charles
Dawson, Henry 2.
Draffin, Samuel 2.
Davies, Isaac
Davies, David
Dodgers, Mrs
Dunn, Robert
Eaxil, Paul
Eberwein, Herman
Emery, Peter
Evans, Ezra
Edmonds, David
Edmonds, John V
Emslie, James
Elliot, John
Elliot, Henry J
Emptage, T
Eidouard, Giraudon

Furrey, J
Forbs, Thomas
Fulbs, Isiah
Findlay, John G
Forrest, J S 2.
Farr, Joseph
Farrell, Thomas 2.
Fennie, Alexander Regd.
Fitzgerald, H W
Fluker, John
Fraser, John
Fearon, Lucas
Findley, William

Fortescue, G E
Fallen, Thomas,
Foshay, David C
Farley, Turner 3.
Fletcher, Chas
Fultor, Jos B
Farrar, M C 2
Fennie, Wm 2 Registered
Fuhrer, Frank
Flynn, R T
Fletcher, D C 2,
Florance John A or A B
Fraser, A D
Fontana, H
Foster, Thos
Fitere, Mr
Fannin, John
Fairburn, John
Garden, Geo
Girard, Jos
Gardner, J R
Giltner, F
Graham Malcolm
Gray, Alex
Guegon, P
Gale, Amanda
Gray, Henry D
Granville, David
Giltner, F
Gibson, Peter 3.
Galacar, Philip
Good, O G
Gordon, Alex
Gray, Thos E, 2
Goss, Richd
Gibson, John
Gordon, John
Green, Sebright S
Godfrey, John
Guilfoyle, Patrick
Gladwin, William
Goodell, B Wm
Glen, Hugh
Giles, M
Grate, Parley Gould
Grahame, Thomas

Harvey, C F
Hutchison, A F 2.
Hartman John,
Hamilton, Gavin Regt.
Harrison, Aubrey, T
Hall, A S 2.
Hutton, John B
Houghy, John
Hancock, Daniel B
Hay, Wm
Hennes B L
Hay, Alexr
Hunter, John 2
Hawthorne, Jenn
Heyward, Thos
Hilliard, W H
Hall, J W 2.
Hallow, W C
Hill, H M
Hoffman, H
Haly, Patk
Haley, Dan M
Holmes, Saml R
Hackley, Simeon
Hodsdon, Fred
Hooker, Josiah
Haviland, John
Humigan, Thos
Holland, Wm
Holem, Chas
Hoggins, Wm
Holland, I J D
Hlanly, A Samuel
Hill, Samuel
Hodgson, Jacob 2.
Hosking, James D Regd.
Hunter, David
Howard, E W
Hurd, J C
Hall, Joseph E
Hunter, Richard 2.
Hugell, William
Hammer, M B
Head, John M
Hosteler, Herman R
Higgros, Mr
Hocking, Samuel
Hawltar, G
Hicks, Timothy
Howard, Daniel W
Hodgson, Robert
Howell, F J
Haynes, W George 2.
Howard, George
Harbottle, Thomas
Hunter, Anthony

Johnston, Edward H
Jones, John J 2
Jones, James 2
Johnston, Jas
Jackson, J. E
Jepson, Charles 3.
Johnson, J S
James, William
Johnston, Thomas
Johnston, Henry 2
Jones, H R
Jamieson, William
Johnson, Angus
Jackson, Duncan
Johnston, John
Jay, Dr
Jackson, M L

List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Keeler, John
Keddy, John 2.
Kelley, A George
Kingston, Thomas
Kuge, Fredk
Kelley, S W
Kennedy, Jas
Kitchen, Isaac 2.
Kinnear, David
Killeillin, Martin
Kerr, Jas
Kirby, Saml W
Kempfle, John

Lyons, Isaac 2. Regd.
Lisa, Mrs
Lester, William
Leighton, John
Lindsay, Samuel 2.
Lippricot, W
Landon, F John
Leaver, Thomas
Lazarus, Edward
Lane, B Hiram 2
Leary, John
Lyons, John G
Leavey, Alexander N
Lewis, Wm
Lively, Jacob
Lamond, Charles
Lubben, John
Larcomb, Joseph
Lansing, Henry
Lepiere, Mr
Lindsay, Arch 2
Lawler, Charles
Love, Thomas
Livingstone, Dougald
Lennon, Edwd.
Lefrancois, 2
Laine, Mr

Mc Neil, John 2
Main, B George 4.
Mc Donald, William Gill
Mc Vicar, John 2
Miller, Hugh 2.
Mally, Martin
Mc Innis, A
Mc Kenzie, William
Mc Marin, Robert
Mc Gregor, George
Mc Dougall Allen 2.
Medora, Alfred
Mays, C William
Mc Intire, Peter
Mc Gillivray, Archey
Masier, H
Miller, Edward
Moody, S P
Mc Cormack, Thomas 2.
Meades, Rolin P
Mc Pherson, Donald
Mc Naghton, David
Mc Pherson, J C
Mc Innis, Neil
Mc Dougal, Dougal
Meserua, Frank
Mesene, George F
Mc Askill, Kenneth
Mc Lawn, Mr
Mc Law, S
Murr, Robert
Mc Carty, David 2.
Mc Coatry, William
Mc Keely, Ben
Mones, H
Mokur, S
Mc Lohar, H C
Monro, R R
Mc Ewan, Walter
Madden, John
Millard, W S
Mc Fee, Chas
Mc Fee, Allen
Murphy, Pat
Moore, Chas
Mc Crady, E R
Mc Millan, W F
Mc Cartney, Wm
Martin, Walter S
Mc Craigh, Mr
Mohr, John
Mc Donald, Chas
Mc Donald, Alexr 2.
Manson, John D 2.
Matheson, Hugh
Muir, David
Mc Dowell, John
Meizer, Jas
Marks, Mr
Morlohi, W
MacKenzie, Alexr G
Millenstein, Otto
Mulkey, Geo C
Marston, John
Moore, John 3.
Monteiro, Joseph
Mc Eulene, Alexr
Martin, Wm
Mc Caskill, Wm
Michael, Robert
Morgan, D P
Mc Donald Ronald
Mc Millan, John
Mc Crim, Walter
Mc Connell, Archy
Mc Grach, Bernard
Mc Causland O J
Mann, A G
Mc Curdy, Dr Saml
Miller Jas H
Mallony, Jas
Minson, Henry

Nightingale, Richard 2.
Nerman, John
Nind, V H
Nickolls, Sm 2.
Nolan, Mary 3. (1 Registered)
Newram, D J
Newsome, Thos
Newbery, Fred
Niel, Thos

Orn, H Ebenezer 3.
Orde, Henry Robert 3.
Oates, Joseph
O Connell, Daniel
O'Brien, Michael
Oliver, Andrew
O'maley, Patrick

Offard, Charles
O'Connell, Richd

Parr, John
Phelan, P
Pollock, John 3.
Pierce, George 2.
Putnam, D J 2.
Pypers, Thomas
Preston, James B
Pars, Alexander
Preston, George
Paxton, John
Paxon, John
Parsons, Robert
Perkins, Hiram
Parker, Anthony
Piette, Prosper J
Prouty, N H
Perham, A S 2.
Pearce, Henry
Parsons, Chas M
Phillips, R
Perry, Emerson W
Purdy, David J
Pattison, Eustace
Perry, J L
Pellant, Hyacinthe
Penwarden, Frank
Paove, Thos
Prater, Chas L

Robertson, Wm 2
Revely, Fred
Reid, Wm
Roe, Thos 2.
Ross, George James
Ross, Duncan
Richardson, Frank M
Ross David,
Robertson, William Henry
Reves, J
Ralph, James
Richards, George
Rodgers, Wm
Ramirez, Luis
Raferty, Edwd
Rush, Robt
Richee, Geo
Richardson, Thos
Roberts, Wm H
Rising, D B
Ring, Michael
Richards, Lewis L
Robertson, John F
Robertson, Mr
Rochon, G
Robb, David
Russell, Edwd
Rose, Hugh
Roatman, Willis
Rifley, J E
Read, Augusta
Robb, R H
Reynolds, Geo 3

Stevenson, John 2
Smith, E 2
Stoner, William
Simonton, B W Dr.
Smith, Joseph 2
Smith, J B
Sinclair, D C
Symmes, Edward
Showers, E G 2.
Sneyd, Thomas
Schwerdfeger, Samuel 2.
Sullivan, Josephine
Simpson, William
Sivanuelli, Pietro
Smithwaite, John
Soulie, Leonie 2
Sill, Joseph
Sawyer, Jonathan G
Stones, Nathan H
Stinson, Roger
Shampson, Wm
Schwarz, Emos
Smith, W K
Stromberg, Geo
Sylve, Jean
Stobo, Alexr
Simpson, Robert B 2.
Shaws, John
Simmons, Wm
Shively, John
Scott, D
Swett, P W
Segur, Geo
Shannon, Jeremiah
Stevens, Jas
Sanderly, Mr
Sherman, Wm E
Sterns, A J
Stansbury, Chas
Spitman, Abram P
Swan, John A

Treganowan, John 2
Toy, Peter
Turner, J J 2
Tompson, Archibald
Tarnbull, Robert
Thompson, William
Thompson, Robert
Thompson, J B
Tait, Thos
Tanner, Geo
Tyson, Jas
Tait, John R
Thompson, Jas
Thorne, Paul C 2.
Titter, S T
Torrill, N G
Trevorwud, Thos
Thompson, Jas J
Thomas, R F

Urquhart, Walter 2
Vollmann, Henry
Vautrin, Xavier
Vauscklen, Thomas
Vass Geo
Vyrbolling, G
Vandine, H L
Wilson, John 2
Wright, Jessie H 2
Winter, Riland
Williams, David 2
Wood, R H

List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Watson, Hugh
Walker, John
Wilson, Benjamin
Wood, W H
Wallace, Jeremiah
Woodside, Thomas
Williams, James
Wilson, Robert
Wesmorland, R
Wait, John
Williams, Thos
Watt, John
Williams, O W
Wonnell, Mrs
Whitford, Amos T 2
Walsh, Jas
Walker, E

Walker, Robt W
Williams, David
Weir, John
Williams, Peter
Wilcox, Jas 2
Whyte, Joseph
Whitener, H W
Williams, George D
Woodward, Fletcher.
Williams, Thos H
Waymack, W W 2.
Williams, John
Walton Wm.
Walker, Robt W

Yake, William

Zanec, Hiram B
Zing, Alexander

W. R. SPALDING.
1st July, 1863.

Registry Office.

NOTICE.

BEFORE ANY DEED deposited in this Office can be returned, the Depositor himself must either sign a receipt for the same or else lodge with the Registrar a written order for its delivery.

Prepayment of Fees.

NO INSTRUMENT will be registered, no copies furnished, no searches made, nor any service whatever rendered in connection with this Office, until the fees for the same, as prescribed by law, are first paid, or tendered.

ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Registrar General.

Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 1st January, 1863.

Proclamations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 5. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

Preamble.

And whereas it is expedient to raise, by loan secured on the General Revenue of the said Colony, funds for the vigorous prosecution and maintenance of roads and other means of communication within the said Colony, and to make provisions for the redemption of such loan;

And whereas, under "The Road Bonds Act, 1863," £50 Bonds, to the amount of £12,000 (and no more) have been issued, numbered, and payable as follows, that is to say:

Bonds Nos. 1 to 198, both inclusive, payable on 31st December, 1863, amounting to £9,900;

Bonds Nos. 533 to 575, both inclusive, payable on 31st Dec. 1865, amounting to £2,100;

And whereas, it is expedient to repeal the power conferred by the said "Road Bonds Act," of issuing other Bonds than those already issued, as hereinbefore specified, and to provide for the payment of the Bonds above mentioned, numbered 1 to 198, and amounting to £9,900, out of the monies to be raised by the sale of Debentures in manner hereinafter appearing;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact, as follows:

Repeals a portion of "The Road Bonds Act, 1863."

1. So much of the "Road Bonds Act, 1863" as authorizes the issue of Bonds other than and beyond those already issued thereunder, and hereinbefore specified, is hereby repealed.

Power to Governor to borrow £50,000 on Debentures.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, from time to time, or at any time hereafter, to cause to be made out and issued Debentures, secured upon the General Revenue of the said Colony, for such sum or sums not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling on the whole, as may be required for the purpose of constructing and maintaining roads and other works of communication within the said Colony, and of providing for the repayment of the Road Bonds numbered 1 to 198 inclusive, to the amount of £9,900, as lastly hereinbefore recited.

Rate of Interest six per cent per annum.

III. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall bear interest at the rate of sixpounds sterling per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, from the first day of July, A.D. 1863.

Debentures for £100 and upwards.

IV. Every Debenture shall be for any sum or sums, not less than One Hundred Pounds sterling, which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in London, at the Offices of Her Majesty's Agents General, for the time being, for Crown Colonies, or at the Treasury of the said Colony.

Debenture holder can vary place of payment.

V. And the holder or bearer of any of the said Debentures may alter the place of payment of the principal and interest to either the Treasury at New Westminster, or the Offices in London of the said Agents General, by giving six months' previous notice in writing, terminating on the first day of January or the first day of July, at the previous place of payment (the Treasury in New Westminster, or at the Offices in London of the Agents General aforesaid, as the case may be,) of his wish to make such alteration, and causing the Officer in New Westminster, acting as Treasurer for the time being, or the said Agents General in London, as the case may be, (who is and are hereby required) to endorse on such Debenture a memorandum of the alteration.

Signatures and Registry of Debentures.

VI. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall be signed by Her Majesty's Agents General for Crown Colonies, on behalf of the Government of British Columbia, and entered in a Registry, to be called the Debenture Register, a duplicate whereof shall be kept by the Agents General at the Offices in London, and another duplicate copy thereof by the Auditor of the said Colony, and such Debentures shall be deemed a charge upon all the revenues of said Colony, from whatever source arising, and, in order of priority, next after the prior charges thereon already created by the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1862," and by the remaining liabilities as aforesaid, under the said "Road Bonds Act, 1863," that is to say, a sum of £2, 100 payable 31st December, 1865, and all interest on such Debentures, and the principal when due, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the said Colony, out of such revenues, under warrant to be issued by the said Governor, in priority of all demands thereon, except the charge and expenses of the collection thereof, and the said prior charges on such revenue created by the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1862," and by the remaining liabilities as aforesaid, under the "Road Bonds Act, 1863."

Form, Date, Numbering.

VII. The said Debentures shall be in the form marked A set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and shall bear date on the day of the issuing thereof, and shall be numbered arithmetically, each beginning with number one, and so proceeding in arithmetical progression ascending, wherein the common excess or difference shall be one.

Interest Coupons.

VIII. Interest Coupons shall be attached to each Debenture, in the form marked B set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Debentures transferable by delivery.

IX. The said Debentures shall be made payable to the bearers thereof, and shall pass by delivery only, and without any assignment or indorsement; and the holder or bearer, for the time being, of every such Debenture shall have the same rights and remedies in respect of the same as if he were expressly named therein.

Sale of Debentures.

X. It shall be lawful for the said Governor to authorize the whole or any portion of the said Debentures to be negotiated, contracted for, or sold by the Treasurer or the Agents General for Crown Colonies, and at such times, in such sums, and in such manner, as the said Governor may direct.

Payments to which Loan is applicable.

XI. All monies raised under this Act shall be paid in such manner as the said Governor shall prescribe, to the Treasurer of British Columbia, and shall by him be placed to the credit of an account to be called the Roads Loan No. 2 Account, to be applied to the purposes of surveying, constructing, and maintaining roads and other works of communication within the said Colony, and in or toward the repayment of the Road Bonds to the amount of £9,900 as aforesaid, or of any sums borrowed or to be borrowed, and expended in such surveying, construction, or maintenance, and to no other purposes whatsoever, and the said moneys shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current revenue of the said Colony.

Sinking Fund.

XII. The said Governor shall provide for the redemption of the said Debentures, by authorizing and directing the Treasurer of the said Colony, subject in the first place to the said "British Columbia Loan Act, 1862," and to the "Road Bonds Act, 1863," to the extent aforesaid, to appropriate, half-yearly, out of the General Revenue of the Colony, such sums as shall be equal to five per cent. on the total of the principal sum for which the said Debentures shall, from time to time have been issued, and be for the time being outstanding, and after having paid the half-year's interest therefrom, shall invest or cause to be invested the residue thereof as a Sinking Fund for the final extinction of the debt, and shall invest or cause to be invested the dividends, interest, or annual produce arising from such investment, so that the same may accumulate by way of compound interest.

Investment of Sinking Fund.

XIII. All sums paid to the account of the Sinking Fund, and all interest or produce arising therefrom, shall be invested under Trustees in the purchase of Imperial or Colonial Government securities. The nature of such securities, and the selection of such

Trustees, shall be left to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Repurchase of Debentures.

XIV. Provided nevertheless that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, from time to time, to authorize the Agents General for the time being for Crown Colonies, or the said Treasurer of the said Colony for the time being, to repurchase the said Debentures to the amount of such moneys as the said Governor may, by any Proclamation hereafter to be issued and passed by him, or out of the Current Revenue of the Colony, appropriate for that purpose, and for the Trustees of the said Sinking Fund to make use thereof, for the purpose of withdrawing Debentures from the market by purchase, and all Debentures so repurchased shall be forthwith cancelled and destroyed, and no re-issue of Debentures shall be made in consequence of such purchase and destruction.

Proportionate reduction of Sinking Fund.

XV. From and after the date of any and every such repurchase of Debentures as last aforesaid, the amount then payable to the Sinking Fund shall be, from time to time, reduced, in exact proportion to the amount of Debentures, for the time being remaining unredeemed, and any moneys remaining in the said Sinking Fund, after the loan hereby sanctioned is fully paid and satisfied, shall be forthwith paid over to the Treasurer, and accounted for as General Revenue.

Trust Moneys.

XVI. It shall be lawful for any Trustees, Executors, Administrators, or Guardians, having the disposition of any trust moneys, to purchase any such Debentures, by and out of trust moneys; and every such purchase shall be deemed a due investment of such trust moneys.

No-recognition of Trusts.

XVII. It shall not be necessary for the said Colonial Treasurer, Agents General, or any other person, acting for or in behalf of the Government of the said Colony, to notice, or regard, or enquire into any trust to which any Debentures shall be liable, or the rights or authority of any one being the actual holder or bearer of any such Debentures, as aforesaid; but payment to the actual holder or bearer thereof, or his lawful Agent, shall be deemed in all cases due payment, unless otherwise specially agreed in writing, by and under the hand of the Treasurer, Agents General, or other person acting as aforesaid, for the time being, entrusted with the sale of such Debentures.

Forgery, Felony.

XVIII. Any person who shall forge or alter, or shall utter, or dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any Debenture made out and issued under this Act, shall be guilty of Felony, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the Judge before whom any such person shall be tried and convicted.

Short Title.

XIX. This Act may be cited as "The British Columbia Loan Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE.

No. £ s. d.
BRITISH COLUMBIA LOAN ACT, 1863, £50,000.

For [One hundred Pounds] advanced to the Government of British Columbia, the holder of this Debenture is entitled to receive interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in half-yearly payments, payable at [the Office of Her Majesty's Agents General for Crown Colonies, in London, or at the Treasury, New Westminster, as the case may be] on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

The said sum of [One Hundred] Pounds sterling, with the interest thereon, is charged upon and made payable out of the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia, under the terms of the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1863," and the principal will be repaid [in London, at the aforesaid office, or at the Treasury, New Westminster, as the case may be] at the expiration of Twenty (20) years from the 1st day of July, 1863.

Signed on behalf of the Government of British Columbia, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act above cited.

Registered, _____ } Agents General for
_____ } Crown Colonies.

FORM B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. . Half-year's interest due [1st January, 1864,] on Debenture No. _____ payable at the [at the Offices of the Agents General for Crown Colonies, London, or the Treasury, New Westminster, as the case may be.]
£ _____, Agents General.

Forty such Coupons, numbered from No. 1 upwards, to be attached to each Debenture Bond.

N. B.—The holder or bearer of this Debenture may alter the place of payment of principal and interest to the Treasury in New Westminster, or the Offices of the Agents General for Crown Colonies in London, by giving six months previous notice in writing, terminating on the 1st day of January, or 1st day of July, at the previous place of payment (the Treasury in New Westminster, or the Offices of the Agents General, aforesaid, for Crown Colonies in London, as the case may be,) of his wish to make such alteration, and causing the officer acting as Treasurer in New Westminster, or the said Agents General for Crown Colonies in London, as the case may be, to indorse on this Debenture a memorandum of such alteration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 6. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good Government of the same;

And whereas doubts have arisen, whether the Proclamation made and passed on the 19th day of November A. D. 1858, imports into the said Colony, the Laws in force in England for the proper observance of the Lord's day;

And whereas for the better observance of the same it is expedient that all such doubts should be removed;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Declares English Sunday Laws in force here.

I. The Law Statutory and otherwise, and the penalties for the enforcement thereof, as at present existing and in force in England for the proper observance of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday, as referred to in the Schedule hereto, shall be deemed and taken to have been included in the Proclamation made and passed on the 19th November A. D. 1858, and to be of full force and effect in the said Colony, with and under the same penalties, *mutatis mutandis* in all respects as if the said laws had been specially mentioned and enacted in the said Proclamation of the 19th day of November A. D. 1858.

Schedule.

II. The Schedule hereto shall be deemed part of this Act.

Short Title.

III. This Act may be cited as the "Sunday observance Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this Eighteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO BY THE FOREGOING ACT.

1 Car. I. c. 1, so far as the same is applicable to the said Colony.

3 Car. I. c. 1, Do.

29 Car. II. c. 7, Do.

So much of 1 and 2 William IV. c. 32, § 3, as forbids the killing, or hunting for, game on a Sunday or Christmas day, under a penalty of Five pounds and the costs of conviction.

11 and 12. Vict. c. 49, so far as the same is applicable to the said Colony.

13 Vict. c. 23, repealing 27 Hen. VI. c. 5, Do.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 7. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament, held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the Peace, order and good government of the same;

And whereas it is desirable for the protection of Miners, and others searching for the precious metals, to retain in possession of the Crown power to prevent such Miners or other persons from being obstructed or hindered by the Claims, and exactions of persons holding land under the provisions of the Pre-emption Consolidation Act passed on the 27th day of August, 1861;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follow:

Power of the Governor to Create Mining Districts.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of British Columbia, from time to time, and at any time hereafter by any writing under his hand, published in the Government Gazette, to erect any portion of the Colony into a Mining District, and to give to such District a distinguishing name, and to define the limits and boundaries thereof, and also again to abolish or reconstruct any such District, and from time to time to alter and vary such limits and boundaries.

Repeals Clauses 17, 25, & 26, of Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861; Resumption of any part of a Pre-emption claim in Mining Districts for public purposes.

II. On and after the publication of the erection of any District into a Mining District as aforesaid, the provisions of sections seventeen, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of the said Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861, shall as to such District, and any part or parts thereof cease to be in force, and all persons entering thereafter into possession of land under the authority and provisions of the said Pre-emption Consolidation Act 1861, within such Mining District, shall do so subject to the resumption of the whole or any part of such lands for making Roads, Bridges, Ferries, Towns, Villages, or any other public purposes whatsoever without any compensation being made for the land so taken or resumed.

Mining Districts open for Mining under the Gold Laws.

III. Provided nevertheless that Mining Districts erected as aforesaid in any part of the Colony whatsoever, shall be free and open to all persons engaged in Mining or searching for the precious Metals, under and according to the provisions of the Gold Fields' Act, passed on the 31st August, 1859, and the Rules and Regulations for the working of Gold Mines, passed respectively on the 7th September, 1859, and the 6th of January, 1860, and of the Ditches Rules, and Regulations under the Gold Fields' Act, passed on the 29th of September, 1862, the Rules and Regulations under the Gold Fields' Act passed on the 24th February, 1863, and the Proclamation relating to Gold Mines, passed on the 25th March, 1863.

Saving of existing pre-emption rights.

IV. Provided also that all rights lawfully acquired, and held under the Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861, prior to the passing of this Act, in any Mining District erected as aforesaid, shall continue and remain of full force and effect.

Short Title.

V. This Act may be cited as the "The Mining District Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the 27th day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 8. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is expedient to regulate by statute, the admission of all persons who shall be allowed or entitled to practise in the superior Courts of the said Colony, whether Barristers at Law, Attornies, or otherwise;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare and enact as follows:

Discharges orders of Court as to admission.

I. The sections numbered respectively V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and XIII, and so much of section I as relates to the admission of Barristers, Attornies, or

Solicitors in this Colony, of the Order of the Court of British Columbia, made and signed by Matthew Baillie Begbie, Esq., Her Majesty's Judge of the said Court, in pursuance of a Proclamation made and passed on the 24th day of December 1858, are hereby discharged and repealed, *Provided nevertheless*, that such repeal shall not be construed in any way, to affect the positions, or right to practise of any person, who at the date of this Act, shall have been duly qualified, admitted, and actually enrolled, and entitled to practise in the Superior Law Courts of the Colony, as a Barrister at Law, Attorney, or Solicitor, and shall have continued to be so qualified, and enrolled at the time of so practising; but every such admission, and enrollment, shall have as full force and validity as if this Act had not been passed.

Who may be Barristers.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, every person and no other, (except as hereinbefore excepted) may be admitted, enrolled, and allowed to practise as a Barrister at Law, in the Superior Courts of Law in the Colony who shall be possessed of the qualifications following, viz:—

Being a subject of the British Crown of full age, good conduct, and repute.

(1) Who shall have been duly called and admitted to practise, as a Barrister at Law, or Advocate in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, (not having merely local jurisdiction,) in England or Ireland; or

(2) who shall have been duly called and admitted to practise, as a Barrister at Law, (not having merely local jurisdiction,) in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, wherein the Common Law of England is the Common Law of the land, and who if applying, after the establishment of examinations, for admission, but not before, shall have passed such examination in the laws and practice of the Colony, as shall hereafter legally established; or

(3) who shall have been so duly called, and admitted to practise as an Advocate in the Court of Session in Scotland; or

(4) who shall have been duly called, and admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, at any University in England, Scotland, or Ireland; or,

(5) who shall have been instructed within the Colony, in the knowledge and practice of Law, and duly qualified to be called to the Bar, under and subject to regulations, as may hereafter be from time to time legally established in that behalf.

Who may be Attornies.

III. From and after the passing of this Act, every such person and no other, (except as hereinbefore excepted), may be admitted, enrolled, and authorized, and allowed to practise in the superior Courts of Law of the Colony, as an Attorney, or Solicitor, as shall be possessed of the qualification following, viz:—
Being a subject of the British Crown, of full age, good conduct, and repute.

(1) Who shall have been actually and duly enrolled, and entitled to practise as a Solicitor, Attorney, Proctor, or Writer to the Signet, in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law, (not having merely local jurisdiction) in England, Scotland or Ireland; or

(2) who shall have been actually, and duly enrolled and entitled to practise as a Solicitor, or Attorney in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, as aforesaid, in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, wherein the Common Law of England is the law of the land, and who if applying after the establishment of examinations for admission but not before, shall have passed any such examination, as shall hereafter be in that behalf legally established; or

(3) who may have been instructed within the Colony, in the knowledge and practice of law, and duly qualified to be enrolled in the Superior Court of the Colony, as Attorney, or Solicitor, under and subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, hereafter in that behalf be legally established.

Requisite preliminary to admission. Oath of Allegiance. Advertisement of intention. Written application. Statement of qualification. Statutory declaration. Testimonial of good conduct. Call Certificate required.

IV. Provided that no applicant for admission shall be capable of being admitted, enrolled, or allowed to practise, whether Barrister at Law, Attorney, or Solicitor, until he shall have first taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance, before the Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, at New Westminster, and shall have advertised in the *Government Gazette* at least two Calendar months previous, notice of his intention to apply in the next ensuing term thereafter of the Court to which such application is intended to be made; and have delivered in writing to the said Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, his application for such admission, giving therein at full length his name and address, and a statement of his qualification, and shall have also made and subscribed the statutory declaration hereinafter mentioned, and have deposited with such Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, a Certificate under the hand of at least two duly enrolled and practising Members of the legal profession of the said Colony, immediately before the application for admission, that they believe the applicant is a person of good moral conduct, and shall also have deposited with such Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, for at least one Calendar month after making such written application the Certificate following; that is to say:

If the applicant be a Barrister at Law of England or Ireland, or Advocate in Scotland, as aforesaid, a Certificate under the seal of any of the Societies or Inns of Court in England, Scotland, or Ireland duly authorized in that behalf.

From a Colonial Barrister.

If a Colonial Barrister as aforesaid;

A Certificate under the seal of any of the Societies or Inns of Court of such Colony duly authorized in that

behalf, or where none such exists, then of the Superior Court or Courts, not having merely local jurisdiction of such Colony.

From D. C. L.

If a Doctor of Civil Law as aforesaid.

A Certificate of the University as aforesaid, where such applicant has taken such degree.

From an Attorney, (Home or Colonial.)

If an Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor, as aforesaid.

A Certificate of the Superior Court or Courts as aforesaid, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or any such of Her Majesty's Colonies as aforesaid.

Under the hand of the proper Officer of such Society, Inn of Court, Court or Courts or University, as the case may be, to the effect that the applicant was at the date thereof on the books of the said Society, Inns of Court, or University, or on the roll of such Barristers, Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors or Writers to the Signet, of such Court or Courts as the case may be; and that no application had been made to such Society, Inns of Court, Court or Courts since his admission therein, or enrollment, against such person for misconduct in such his capacity as Barrister at Law, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, or Writer to the Signet.

Statutory Declaration.

Provided that no such applicants shall be capable of any such admission and enrollment as aforesaid, until he shall have made, and subscribed, and filed with the said Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, a declaration under, and subject to, the provisions and penalties of the Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Chapter sixty two, to the effect and in the form marked A. in the Schedule hereto.

Admission after verification.

VI. All documents required under this Act shall be submitted for the approval of the Judge of the said Supreme Court as to their due compliance with the requirements hereof, and upon such approval, the name of such applicant as aforesaid, shall be entered by such Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, on the proper Roll, upon the payment of the proper fees.

Fees.

VII. The fees to be taken by the said Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, upon the transaction or entry of the several matters, and things to be done by him under this Act, shall be such as shall be from time to time made, varied, or presented by any order of the said Supreme Court.

Saving of Judicial Authority.

VIII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Judge of the said Supreme Court from exercising the powers and authority usually exercised in England by Judges of the Superior Courts over Attornies, or the Roll, or in respect of other the persons practising in such Courts.

Penalties on false statement.

IX. Any person knowingly making a false statement in any material point under this Act, or the above cited Act of the fifth and sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Chapter sixty two, shall be liable to the penalties by such last cited Act prescribed, and every person otherwise in any way acting, or practising, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, shall also be deemed guilty of a Contempt of Court and punishable accordingly.

Schedule part of Act.

X. The Schedule hereto shall be deemed a part of this Act.

Short Title.

XI. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Legal Professions Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 18th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE

TO WHICH THE FOREGOING ACT REFERS.

FORM A.

FORM OF DECLARATION BY BARRISTERS.

I, A. B. of do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a Barrister at Law [or advocate,] duly authorized to practise in the Superior Courts (not having merely local jurisdiction) of England, [Ireland, Scotland or Her Majesty's Colony of as the case may be,] and that I was called to the Bar by The Honourable Society of [or duly called to the Bar, and admitted and enrolled, as a Barrister in the Court in the said Colony.] [Variation for an Attorney or Solicitor. That I am an Attorney of Her Majesty's Court at Westminster, [or Solicitor, Proctor, or Writer to the Signet, as the case may be,] and that I was duly admitted and enrolled as an Attorney [or Solicitor as the case may be] of the said Court at Westminster, [if in one of Her Majesty's Colonies vary the wording accordingly] on the day of

And that I am the person named in the Certificate now produced, and that I am a British subject by birth, [or naturalization, if naturalized state the date,] and that I have never since changed or declared the intention of changing my Allegiance. And that I am truly qualified to act in the capacity of according to the tenor of my qualification, and that I have never been disqualified, nor done any act whereby or by reason whereof, I may be or become disqualified, and that no application, or proceeding, has ever been taken or commenced against me, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, with the object of disqualifying me, or by reason whereof I might have become disqualified from acting as a Barrister, [Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor or as the case may be.]

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act, made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Chapter 62, intitled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intitled an Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations, taken and made in the various departments of the state, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire and effectual suppression of voluntary and extra Judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

Signature of Declarant

Made and subscribed at this day of A. D.

Before me,

FORM OF DECLARATION BY A DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

I, A. B. of do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a Doctor of Civil Law of the University of and

was duly admitted to that Degree at on the day of And that I am the person named in the Certificate now produced; and that I am a British subject by birth [or naturalization, if naturalized state the date,] and that I have never since changed or declared the intention of changing my Allegiance. And I make this solemn declaration, &c. [Concluding as above.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 9. A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws affecting the settlement of unsurveyed Crown Lands in British Columbia;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Repeal of former Proclamations.

I. The Proclamation issued by me, under the Public Seal of the said Colony, dated the 4th day of January, 1860, and the Pre-emption Amendment Act 1861, and the Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861, are hereby repealed.

Purchasers since the 20th June to hold on the ordinary terms of Pre-emption.

II. All purchasers of unsurveyed land in British Columbia, who shall have made their purchases subsequently to the 20th day of June, 1861, and previously to the 27th day of August, 1861, shall hold the land purchased under precisely the same terms and conditions of occupation and improvement as are mentioned in the said Proclamation of the 4th day of January, 1860, with regard to lands pre-empted without purchase.

British subjects, and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance, may acquire the right to hold land, and to purchase the same when surveyed, on certain conditions.

III. That from and after the date hereof, British subjects and aliens who shall take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, may acquire the right to hold and purchase in fee simple, unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved Crown Lands in British Columbia, not being the site of an existent or proposed Town, or auriferous land available for mining purposes, or an Indian Reserve or Settlement, under the following conditions:

The settler shall enter into possession and record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres.

IV. The person desiring to acquire any particular plot of land of the character aforesaid shall enter into possession thereof, and shall record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres thereof, with the Magistrate residing nearest thereto; paying to the said Magistrate the sum of eight shillings for recording such claim.

A holder of land may acquire additional land contiguous to the 160 acres, by paying an instalment of the purchase money.

V. Any person in possession of 160 acres of land as aforesaid, may acquire the right to hold and purchase any further tract of unsurveyed and unoccupied land aforesaid, over and above the quantity of 160 acres aforesaid, and contiguous thereto, upon payment to the nearest Magistrate of the sum of 2s. 1d. per acre for the same, as and by way of instalment of the purchase money to be ultimately paid to the Government upon the survey of the same land.

Proposing purchaser shall hold and record.

VI. Any person so paying such deposit shall enter into possession and record his claim to such last mentioned tract of land, in manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Description of the land, how to be stated.

VII. The claimant shall in all cases give the best possible description of the land to the Magistrate with whom his claim is recorded, together with a rough plan thereof, and identify the plot in question by placing at the corners of the land four posts, and by stating in his description any other land marks of a noticeable character.

Rectangular shape, or as nearly as possible proportion of the lines.

VIII. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Proclamation, shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.

IX. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Proclamation.

Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.

X. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by claim, the line of such claim may be adopted by the

person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent claim.

Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.

XI. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form, or disproportion in length, of any of the sides.

Boundaries to run as nearly as possible according to the points of the compass.

XII. The boundaries shall run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass.

Purchase on survey.

XIII. When the Government Survey shall extend to the land claimed, the claimant who has recorded his claim as aforesaid, or his heirs or devisees, or in the case of the grant of a certificate of improvement hereinafter mentioned, the assigns of such claimant shall, if he or they shall have been in continuous occupation of the same land from the date of the record aforesaid, be entitled to purchase the land so acquired, or in respect of which such deposit shall have been paid as aforesaid, at such rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of 4s. 2d. per acre.

Certificate of improvement to be issued when improvements have been made to the extent of 10s. per acre.

XIV. When the claimant, his heirs or devisees, shall prove to the nearest Magistrate by the evidence of himself and of third parties, that he or they has or have continued in permanent occupation of the claim from the date of record, and has or have made permanent improvements thereon to the value of 10s. per acre, the said Magistrate shall grant to the said claimant, his heirs or devisees, a certificate of improvement in the Form marked A, in the Schedule hereto.

When Certificate of improvement has been issued the holder may sell or deal with the land.

XV. Upon the grant of the certificate of improvement aforesaid, the person to whom the same is issued may, subject to any unpaid instalments, sell, mortgage, or lease the land in respect of which such certificate has been issued; but no interest in any plot of land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, shall, before payment of the purchase money, be capable of passing to a purchaser, unless the vendor shall have obtained such certificate of improvement as aforesaid.

Conveyance on payment of the purchase money.

XVI. Upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance of the land purchased shall be executed in favour of the purchaser, reserving the precious minerals with a right to enter and work the same in favour of the Crown, its Assignees and Licensees.

Compensation to owner whose land may be taken or injured in certain cases.

XVII. In the event of the Crown, its Assignees or Licensees, availing itself or themselves of the privileges (other than the taking of land required for roads) mentioned in clauses 25 and 26, a reasonable compensation for the land taken, wasted, or damaged shall be paid to the person whose land shall be taken, wasted or damaged as aforesaid, and in case of dispute the same shall be settled by a jury of six men, to be summoned by the nearest Magistrate.

Priority of title.

XVIII. Priority of title shall be obtained by the person who, being in possession, shall first record his claim in manner aforesaid.

Cancellation of claim on permanent cessation of occupation.

XIX. Whenever any person shall permanently cease to occupy land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, the Magistrate resident nearest to the land in question may, in a summary way, on being satisfied of such permanent cessation, cancel the claim of the person so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and record the claim thereto of any other person satisfying the requisitions aforesaid.

Deposits and improvements forfeited on cancellation.

XX. All deposits paid in respect of such forfeited claims, and all improvements, buildings and erections thereon shall, (subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned,) on such cancellation, be absolutely forfeited; and such claims, improvements, building and erections shall, subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned, be open to settlement by any other person.

Appeal.

XXI. The decision of the Magistrate may be appealed by either party to the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

Security on Appeal.

XXII. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be hereafter pointed out by the Rules or Orders hereinafter directed to be published.

Procedure.

XXIII. The procedure before the Magistrate and Judge respectively, shall be according to such Rules and Orders as shall be published by such Judge with the approbation of the Governor for the time being of British Columbia.

Ejectment or trespass by holder.

XXIV. Whenever a person in occupation at the time of record aforesaid, shall have recorded as aforesaid, and he, his heirs, or (in the case of a certificate of improvement) his assigns, shall have continued in permanent occupation of the same land since the date of such record, he or they may, save as hereinbefore mentioned, bring ejectment, or trespass, against any intruder upon the same land, to the same extent as if

he or they were seized of the legal estate in possession in the same land.

Saving of right to search and get gold in favor of free miners.

XXV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving a right to any claimant to exclude free miners from searching for any of the precious minerals or working the same, upon the conditions aforesaid.

Power to Government to re-take land for public purposes.

XXVI. The Government shall notwithstanding any claim, record, or conveyance aforesaid, be entitled to enter and take such portion of the land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, as may be required for roads, or other public purposes.

Water for mining purposes may be taken.

XXVII. Water privileges and the right of carrying water for mining purposes, may, notwithstanding any claim recorded, be claimed and taken upon, under or over the said land so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by free miners requiring the same, and obtaining a grant, or license from the Gold Commissioner, and paying a compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege or carriage of water, to be ascertained in case of dispute in manner aforesaid.

If new claim taken up the old one is lost.

XXVIII. If any person, being already registered as a claimant, register a claim to any other land not being contiguous thereto, the land so previously claimed shall, *ipso facto* be forfeited, and shall, with all improvements made thereon, be open to settlement by any other person.

Arbitrament of Magistrate.

XXIX. In case any dispute shall arise between persons with regard to any land so acquired as aforesaid, any one of the parties in difference may, before ejectment or action of trespass brought, refer the question in difference to the nearest Magistrate, who is hereby authorized to proceed in a summary way to restore the possession of any land in dispute to the person whom he shall deem entitled to the same, and to abate all intrusions, and award and levy such costs and damages as he may think fit.

Short Title.

XXX. This Proclamation may be cited as the "Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 27th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE A,

I hereby certify that _____ has satisfied me by evidence of (naming the witnesses, and detailing any other evidence upon which the Magistrate has come to his judgment) that _____ of _____ has made improvements to the extent of 10s. an acre on acres of land, situated at _____

Signed,
this _____ day of _____

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

Proclamation having the force of Law in Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order and good Government of the same;

And whereas, it is expedient to afford to aliens desirous of becoming naturalized British subjects, facilities for so doing, and also to afford greater security and facility in the possession and transferring of land, and for quieting of titles transmitted in part or in whole through aliens;

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

1. Every alien now residing, or who may hereafter come to reside in the said Colony with intent to settle therein, and who shall have actually resided therein, or in the adjacent Colony of Vancouver Island, or partly in the one Colony and partly in the other, for a continuous period of three years, without having been, during any portion of that time, a stated resident in any foreign country out of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be entitled to procure himself to be naturalized in manner hereinafter described.

2. Every alien desirous of becoming so naturalized, shall procure a declaration of residence and character, to be made and subscribed by some British subject in the form marked A, in the schedule hereto. Such alien shall, in the next place, make and subscribe a declaration of residence in the form marked B, in the said schedule hereto, and shall also take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, in the form marked C, in the said schedule.

3. Every such declaration and oath may be taken, made and subscribed before any Justice of the Peace, acting in any part of the Colony of British Columbia, or before any person appointed by Her Majesty to be a Judge in British Columbia. Every such declaration and oath shall be forthwith delivered to such alien, with the certificate at the foot thereof, signed by such Justice of the Peace, or by the Registrar of the said alien with the regulations hereinbefore contained.

4. It shall be lawful for the said alien to present all the said documents, properly subscribed and filled up as aforesaid, in open Court, on the first day of any Assizes or general sittings of the Court of British Columbia, in any place in the said Colony. And all such documents shall be then read aloud in open Court, and it shall be lawful for the said Court, on the last day of the said Assizes or general sittings, to order all the said documents and proceedings to be entered as of record in the said Court. And thereupon such alien shall be admitted and deemed, while within the said Colony of British Columbia, to be thenceforth a British subject to all intents and purposes whatever, and to hold, enjoy and transmit all property, rights and capacities, in the same manner as if born within Her Majesty's dominions.

5. Any woman (not a British subject previously to her marriage) married to a British subject, whether by birth or naturalization, shall be deemed to be a British subject, naturalized as from the date of her marriage, or of her husband's naturalization, whichever event shall last happen.

6. The declarations hereinbefore referred to (the forms whereof are set forth in the schedule hereunto) shall be deemed to be made in accordance with the Act 5 and 6, Wm. IV., c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths; and any wilful false statement made therein shall be deemed perjury, and shall expose every person making such false statement, or procuring the same to be made, to all the penalties of perjury. And, in addition to all such penalties, it shall be lawful for the said Court, on motion by the prosecutor, on any trial for perjury or subornation of perjury in respect of any such declaration, to declare null and void the naturalization based upon such false declaration; and thereupon all such steps shall be taken as shall be thought fitting by the said Court. Provided nevertheless, that nothing shall affect the rights of any other person, derived under the person whose naturalization is so annulled, unless such other person shall have been cognizant of the perjury at the time of acquiring the right.

7. There shall be paid to the Justice of the Peace before whom such declarations and oath as aforesaid shall be taken and subscribed, the sum of four shillings and no more for each such declaration and for such oath respectively; and by the Registrar of the said Court for reading and recording the said certificate and documents, the sum of six shillings and no more; and for every copy of such documents the same amount as for an office copy of any judgment of the said Court. And all such fees shall be applied as any other fees payable to Justices and Registrars are applicable by law or custom.

8. Every alien shall have the same capacity to take, hold, enjoy, recover, convey and transmit title to lands and real estate of every description, in this Colony, as if he were, at the time of the passing of this Act, a natural born British subject; and no person shall be disturbed in the possession or precluded from the recovery of any lands or real estate in this Colony by reason only that some person from or through whom he may derive his title was an alien.

9. This Act may be referred to in all legal proceedings as the "Aliens' Act, 1859."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, this 14th day of May, 1859, in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SCHEDULE BEFORE REFERRED TO.

FORM A.

I, M. N. of—do solemnly declare that I am a naturalized British subject (or British born subject as the case may be) and that I have known A. B. of—a Prussian subject (or as the case may be) ever since—and that the said A. B. has resided within the Colony of—for a period of [three years or upwards] that he is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge no reason why to the said A. B. there should not be granted all the right and capacities of a natural born British subject, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in compliance with the provisions of the statute made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the late King William IV., intitled an Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

M. N.

Declared and subscribed by the said M. N., before me, in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, and of the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859. And I hereby certify that to the best of my

knowledge and belief, the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in such Proclamation, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

J. P. for British Columbia, residing at—this—day of—186 .

FORM B.

I, A. B. do solemnly declare that I have resided three years in this Colony (or in this Colony and the adjacent Colony of Vancouver Island, as the case may be) with intent to settle in this Colony, and without having been during that time a stated resident in any foreign country. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in compliance with the provisions of the statute made and passed in the session of Parliament, held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the late King William IV., intituled an Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

A. B.

Declared and subscribed before me, in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, and of the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859. And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in such Proclamation, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

J. P. for British Columbia, residing at—this—day of—186 .

FORM C.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dependencies and colonies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, which shall be made against Her Person, Crown, or Dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against Her or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession by an Act intituled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and 'better securing the Rights and Liberties of the subject,'" is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants, hereby renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of the said Realm and its dependencies and colonies as aforesaid, and I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within the same or any other part thereof. And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God.

(Signed)

A. B.

Sworn and subscribed by the said A. B., before me, this—day of—186 . And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, residing at—this—day of—186 .

Report.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT, JUNE 18TH, 1863.

The following extracts from a report on part of the Bute Inlet line of communication towards the mining districts, received by the Chief Commissioner, are published for general information.

New Westminster, 6th June, 1863.

"The Town Site in Latitude, 50° 57' 14.8" North, Longitude, 124° 34' 13. 5" West is situated on the left bank of the Homathco River, about one mile from its mouth: it is heavily timbered with Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Douglas Pine, with an underbrush of Prickly Ash (*penax horrida*) and a few berry bushes.

The land between the Town Site and the Head of the Inlet has been swamped by Beavers: it could however be easily drained, and would make excellent meadow.

The land on the right bank of the river opposite the town site is part prairie, part swamp, and part heavy timber, it is good soil."

"I left the Town Site on Monday the 11th May, and proceeded to Despond Camp, 5 miles distant, where I expected to obtain canoe conveyance for my instruments to Glacier Camp, a distance of 6½ miles. On arriving at Despond, I was told that the canoe was gone up to Salmon Ranch, 10 miles beyond Glacier, and would not be down until the following day. I waited at Despond until Wednesday morning, when, the canoe not having come down, I hired two Indians and started for Glacier Camp.

The trail from the Town site to Despond is tolerably good, with the exception of one or two places where it is not quite so wide as the specification requires, and in other places not sufficiently graded. In passing across two bluffs between the Town Site and Despond, the grades are very heavy indeed, far exceeding that

required by specification, and a short distance from Henrietta landing, water from the rocks runs over the trail.

From Despond to Glacier, the trail is also good, but in one or two instances does not fulfil the conditions of the Specification with respect to width; the above defects will have to be improved before the trail is accepted.

At Glacier Camp, I endeavoured to obtain Indians to pack as far as the Canon, 20½ miles, but they refused on account of the quantity of snow in the valley.

On Thursday the 14th, I left Glacier Camp, accompanied by two of Mr. Waddington's men, taking a small tent, 5 days provisions, some cooking utensils, and each of us a pair of blankets. I reached the intended Ferry, 30 miles from the Town Site, and about 2 miles from the Canon, on Saturday the 16th, at noon; and was not able to cross the river on account of there being no Indians or canoes there. I found the Latitude and Longitude at that place to be 51° 14' 18" North, 125° 2' 39" West, respectively. I left the Ferry on Sunday the 17th at noon, and arrived at the Town Site at about 1 p.m. on the 20th."

"On going up, I found a considerable quantity of snow, in some places over four feet deep, for a distance of a mile and a half, on the trail near Wig Mountain, 2 miles South of Salmon Ranch, and 19½ from the Town Site: the Barometer indicated an altitude of only about 300 feet above the sea level. Two miles south of this place, the Thermometer stood as high as 83° Fah. in shade, about 3 p.m. on the 15th May.

Coming down from the Ferry, I found the snow considerably diminished. I met Mr. Waddington's first party of workmen about 3 miles south of Salmon Ranch. The trail from Glacier to Salmon Ranch is like all the rest, it is passable for mules, but does not quite fulfil the conditions of the specification. From Salmon Ranch to the Ferry, the trail was untouched, so that I cannot say anything respecting it, further than that Mr. Waddington reported to me, a few days after I came down, that the mules were packing through the whole distance. At all events there would be no difficulty in making a good trail throughout, from the Town Site to the Ferry—30 miles.

The bridges on the trail, although good of their kind, are not constructed in all cases according to specification, nor are they wide enough."

"The Homathco has fresh water quite to its mouth; it is navigable for light river steamers as far as Despond, but being not more than 132 yards wide at the Town Site, it is rather questionable whether they could turn conveniently. At Despond the river is from 70 to 80 yards wide. A trail however has been blazed by Mr. Waddington (to be converted hereafter into a waggon-road), from the Town Site to the Outer Anchorage, where large vessels can approach within a short distance of the shore; the distance is about two miles. At low stages of the water, canoes could get as far as Salmon Ranch, 21 miles from the Town Site, with safety, but at high stages it would not be safe to take them farther than Glacier Camp, 11½ miles from the Town Site.

Leaving the Town Site, the trail passes over a bluff of granite rock, and enters upon a heavily timbered flat, about a mile and a half in length, formed of a deposit of disintegrated quartzose granite. The timber consists of Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar, and Douglas Pine. There is very little fallen timber or underbrush. After traversing this flat, it crosses a bluff at a place known as Henrietta Landing (2 miles from Town Site); it then enters another flat similar to that above-mentioned, and traversing it for about 2½ miles, it reaches the place known as Despond.

The trail from Despond follows the foot of the mountain for about a mile and a half, when it enters on a small tract of tolerably good land, lightly timbered with Alder, Cottonwood, and Maple; it then meets the foot of the mountain, which it follows for about ¾ of a mile, and enters upon a heavily timbered tract of land of an undulatory character, the soil and timber being similar to those first above mentioned. This tract extends for about 7 miles, and is intersected by the stream from the Great Glacier, which flows through a large gravel flat, over which the trail passes. Mr. Waddington's party have built an excellent bridge over the main stream, but I think that the remaining portion of the gravel flat, across which the trail passes, should be either bridged or raised with water-ways, as, although no overflow has been observed for the last two or three years, it is evident from the appearance of the place that it has been flooded at some time, and very likely will be so again. The remaining portion of the trail, as far as the ferry, passes for the most part over the sides of sloping, well-wooded mountains (chiefly Cedar, Hemlock, and Pine), with granite boulders scattered over the surface.

I left the mouth of the Homathco at 7.30 p.m. on the 27th May, in a large canoe, and calling at Nanaimo, arrived at Victoria at 7 a.m. on the 1st June.

P. J. LEECH,

2nd Corporal, R.E.

COL. MOODY, R.E.,

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
&c., &c., &c.

The following extract from the Statistical, Sanitary, and Medical Reports for the year 1860, prepared by Command of Her Majesty, by the Army Medical Department, for presentation to both Houses of Parliament is herewith published for general information.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the annually developing interests of this new colony of the Empire relatively greater details may be acceptable in regard to its sanitary character as a station of Her Majesty's troops.

Experience, so far, has proved its climate in all respects to be salubrious. In the lower Fraser district

the winter is moderate, and the summer warm, yet not oppressive. During spring and autumn, the nights are found to be cold, and fogs prevail before and shortly after sun-rise. In the upper district of the Fraser, to the northward, the winter is in some parts, very severe, and night frosts occur throughout the year: its climate, however, is stated to be decidedly healthy. The lower Fraser, including the town of New Westminster, and its vicinity, has proved remarkably free from zymotic affections; the troops, here stationed, had been singularly exempt from such character of disease, and the medical officer reports that, their children had been entirely free from the occurrence of measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, and other diseases usually befalling their class. Much, however, of this good fortune must be laid to the account of ample space in housing, good ventilation, warming, diet, and other favouring hygienic conditions, in a segregated small community.

The position of the military camp is near the town of New Westminster, and on the banks of the Fraser, the valley of which, at this point (17 miles from the sea), runs nearly north and south, and is about three-fourths of a mile in width. On the north side of the river, a range of lofty mountains runs nearly east and west, these are intersected by deep valleys containing lakes and smaller rivers emptying themselves into the Fraser. The geological formation of the mountains in this district is principally of trap and granite, the valleys having a sandy and gravel soil, forming a conglomerate covered with vegetable deposit. Granite boulders of various size are found scattered throughout the district of this the lower portion of the province, and its whole region is clothed with dense forests, the timber consisting principally of gigantic pines, cedars, and firs, interspersed with maples, alders, and copse. Excellent water abounds from springs of mountain source. Several thermal springs have been discovered, and of two, more observed, one is at the mouth of the Harrison, a tributary to the Fraser, and the other on the Douglas new line of high road. Dr. Seddall, staff-assistant surgeon in charge of the troops, who referred to the discovery of one of them in his special topographical report of the preceding year (1859), represents both these springs to be of sulphuretted hydrogen impregnation, and containing small quantities of the salts of soda and magnesia; he assigns a temperature of 130° Fahrenheit to these waters at their issue.

The soil of such land as has been cleared in this lower district and valley of the Fraser has been found to be very productive, and capable of growing almost every kind of fruit and vegetable to much perfection. Its sandy and gravelly nature aids self-drainage, marshes and stagnant water being very exceptional.

Accommodation of the Troops.—The arrival of the Detachment of Royal Engineers at New Westminster dates in April, 1859, and during the following year, that under review, they were well housed in a permanent structure, capable of commodiously containing 60 to 70 men, a number usually in occupation of it during the winter months, but reduced to about 20 in summer, when the working parties were employed in the interior districts, and there living under canvas, two to six men in a tent. Subsidiary to the above barrack accommodation at New Westminster, three huts served for six men in each, at a ratio of 840 cubic feet per man.

The main structure, used as the barrack, consists of one large room built of wood, 80 feet by 37, with a high pitched roof, erected with a view to its being at some future period used as a church. Its position on the slope of a hill, about 100 yards from the bank of the Fraser, and its construction as to doors, windows, &c., secured excellent hygienic conditions—whilst, during winter, it was well warmed by large iron stoves.

Sufficient ablution and bath accommodation was provided for the convenience of the men, their cooking means were perfectly satisfactory, the water supply to the camp throughout the year, from wells sunk a few feet, was abundant and excellent, the scale of daily rations liberal, and with ample proportions of the best vegetables. The dietary scale, previously set forth in a special report by Dr. Seddall, maintained all in health. The working parties employed in the interior, exploring and surveying, were rationed generally on salt provisions, but were supplied with fresh meat and vegetables at least two days of each week. For these parties, lime juice, and preserved vegetables were occasionally issued, at the recommendation of the medical officer, in instances where opportunities of obtaining fresh provisions were few. Men thus detached were supplied with a daily ration of rum, whilst, at head quarters, malt liquor of good quality was obtainable at the canteen.

The clothing of the Royal Engineers was found to be admirably suited to the climate and the nature of their duties, the suits being of the same well adapted character described in Dr. Seddall's special report before referred to. The general scope of the duties was of the most health-giving character, occupying the time with interest, and guards came round to each man not oftener than one night in twenty. Pleasing mental recreations were not wanting for the recess of the winter season, a theatre was opened in the camp, a club-room and library contributed their means of entertainment, and every inducement was held out to the men to remain in camp and avoid peculiar temptations, such as the condition of the town might be expected to present. The results, in the general conduct of the men, proved most satisfactory, and the medical officer assigns only two cases, during the year, in which admission to hospital took place from disease occasioned by intemperance.

Nothing has to be added this year to the description of the excellent hospital accommodation constructed at the camp, given in the special report published in the volume for 1859. The average number of sick in the establishment, mostly from surgical contingencies, and rarely actual disease, did not exceed three a-day, and considering that the ward is allotted to eight patients at the rate of 1,100 cubic feet each, the accommodation was more than ample.

Gold Escort.



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
4th June, 1863.

A GOLD ESCORT

Having been established in pursuance of the provisions of "The Gold Fields' Act, 1859," the Governor directs that the following Rules and Regulations in connection therewith be notified for general information:

Route.

1. The route will be from New Westminster to Richfield, via Douglas, Lillooet, Clinton, Quesnel Mouth, and back.

Dates of Arrival and Departure.

2. Notice will from time to time be given by the Superintendent and Officer in Command of the Escort of the dates, as near as may be, of the arrival and departure of the Escort at the different places on the route.

Receipt of Treasure.

3. Until further notice all treasure intended for conveyance, will be received by the Superintendent and Officer in Command, who will grant a receipt for it in the following form:

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Place,
Date,

GOLD CERTIFICATE No.

RECEIVED a parcel said to contain ounces of Gold for transmission by the Government Escort to New Westminster to be there delivered at the Treasury to the said or order on the back hereof, on presentation of this Certificate, and payment of the regulated fees.

Superintendent and Commanding Officer.

Received at New Westminster, 186 .
Signature of person receiving the gold

Rate of Conveyance.

4. The rate of conveyance from the Cariboo District to New Westminster will be two shillings per ounce, troy.

From Lillooet to New Westminster or shorter distances, one shilling per ounce, troy.

Fractions of an ounce to count as one ounce.

The rate upon coin from New Westminster to the Cariboo District, will be Three per Cent on its value, shorter distances One and one half per Cent. Bank Notes or Bank Note forms One per Cent on the enfaced value.

Conveyance of Treasure to Victoria.

5. Arrangements will be made with the Government of Vancouver Island, under which Treasure consigned to Victoria, will be received and conveyed to the Treasury of that Colony, where it will be kept in safe custody, until demanded by the Depositor or Consignee.

Custody of Treasure.

6. Treasure remitted to New Westminster, will be deposited in the Colonial Treasury, and there kept until claimed by the Depositor or Consignee.

No charge will be made for safe keeping until sixty days after delivery at the Treasury, when all Treasure left in the Treasury vaults will be subject to a fee of one penny per ounce per week—parts of a week to count as one week.

Manner of Securing and Delivering Parcels

7. All Treasure must be closely and securely tied up and sealed by the Depositor, and every package is to have the weight of Gold it is said to contain, distinctly marked upon it, together with the name of the Depositor, and any private marks he may wish to add. Particular attention is requested to this rule, as unless it is complied with, the Officer in Command of the Escort will object to receive the package. The Depositor will be required to sign the butt of the receipt, and any private instructions the Depositor may desire to give, with the view of preventing fraud will also be entered therein.

Treasure for Assay.

8. Treasure transmitted, marked for Assay at the Government Assay Office, New Westminster, will be subject to half Assay fees only.

Security against Fraudulent possession of Gold Certificate.

9. Parties consigning their gold to others than Banks or Mercantile firms, are advised so to arrange that only one signature besides the endorsement of the Depositor shall appear on the Certificate of receipt, as the closest scrutiny will be exercised before any parcel of treasure is given up, and several endorsements might occasion delay in delivery.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.
Colonial Secretary.

Government Land Reserves.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE
UNDERMENTIONED LANDS ARE RESERVED
BY
The Government until further notice.

A PORTION OF LAND in Cut-Off Valley at and about the 47th Mile Post on the Road from Lillooet, extending half a mile along the said road and across the Valley, as shown by posts on the ground, is Reserved by Government as the possible site of a future town.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel, R. E.,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
New Westminster, 18th Sept., 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Block of Land is Reserved for the present, viz:
On the South side of Burrard Inlet—from the Second Narrows measured 3 miles westwards and one mile backwards from the water.

There is also Reserved from Pre-emption for the present, all the Country Land lying between the aforesaid Reserve and Mr French's Pre-emption Claim on the Douglas Street Road; Mr French's is about 5 miles from the Royal Avenue.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E., and Chief Commissioner.
Lands and Works Department.
New Westminster, 24th Sept., 1862.

A PORTION OF LAND, commencing at the mouth of the North Arm of the Fraser River, extending around Point Grey, as far as the Naval Reserve in English Bay, Burrard Inlet, to a distance inland of one mile from the shore line, has been Reserved for the present.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E., and C. C. L. W.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, 23rd Dec., 1862.

THE LAND on the right bank of Swift River, extending for about half a mile above and half a mile below the mouth of Lightning Creek, bounded on the west by Swift river and on the east by a line running N.N.W., true, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile back from the mouth of Lightning Creek has been reserved by Government.

ALSO the Land immediately adjoining Pemberton, extending downwards for four miles along the shore of the Lake and for a distance of one mile backwards from the Lake.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E., C. C. L. W.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, 2nd Jan., 1863.

THE existing Government Reserves at Sockalee Harbour, Queen Charlotte Island, have been extended from a depth of one mile inland round the whole line of coast encircling Burnaby, George, and Sockalee Islands, to a depth of two miles inland, round the said coast line, and including the said Islands.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E., C. C. L. W.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, January 22nd 1863.

1. That portion on the left bank of Fraser River extending for about half a mile below and a mile above the mouth of Soda Creek, the back line of the reserve being at a distance of one mile from the mouth of the said creek.

2. A rectangular portion commencing abreast of the small Island at the outlet of Quesnel Lake, and extending for a distance of two miles towards the forks, and half a mile back on either side of the stream.

3. A portion of two square miles, bisected by a small creek, at the south eastern extremity of the westernmost branch of Quesnel Lake at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles from its outlet.

4. Two square miles at the mouth of Horse-fly creek.
5 The back line of the reserve at the junction of Quesnel and Fraser rivers is extended from half a mile to one mile from the banks of the river Fraser.

A plan defining more particularly the positions of reserves Nos. 2, 3, & 4. may be seen at the Offices of the Magistrates throughout the Colony on or after the 21st Proximo.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. MOODY, Col R.E., C.C.L.W.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, 26th Feb., 1863.

Also from a point on the le bank of the Fraser, bearing East (true) from Old Fort Alexander, the land extending for one and a half miles down the stream, and half a mile back from it.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E., C. C. L. W.
13th March, 1863.

THE LAND lying between the Coquitlam and the Pitt River, being partly under Survey, is not at present open to pre-emption.

R. C. MOODY, Col. R.E., C.C.L.W.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, June 6th, 1863.

TWO portions of land, one on each side of the Fraser River, at the place where a Suspension Bridge is now being constructed, about 13 miles from Yale, have been Reserved; each portion is 2½ chains on both sides of the road, measured from the centre by 5 chains in length measured from the terminus of bridge in direction of the road, and also extending to the River.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel, R.E., C.C.L.W.
Lands and Works Department,
13th June, 1863,

It is hereby notified with respect to Streams flowing into and through Clinton, that the Government reserve a right to divert the same, at any point or points, wholly or in part, from time to time, for the use and benefit of future inhabitants in the town, or to make grants of the same, from time to time, under such conditions as may appear to the Government the most convenient for the supply of water to the public.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E. and C. C. L. W.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, 22nd June. 1863.

Directory.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

L. A. BENDIXEN,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
View St., between Broad and Douglas Streets,
VICTORIA, V. I.

JOHN BANKS & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Sashes, Plate, Colored, and Window
Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
&c., &c.,
WHARF STREET, (BOTTOM OF YATES ST.,)
VICTORIA, V. I.,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

ROYAL ENGINEER CAMP, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Abstract of results for the week ending Saturday, the 27th June, 1863.

Day of the week.	9.30 A.M.											3.30 P.M.											Weather.
	Barometer reduced to 32°	HYGROMETER.					WIND.		Ruin in previous 24 hours.	Ozone in previous 24 hours.	SELF REGISTER- ING THERMOM'rs			Barometer reduc- ed to 32°	HYGROMETER.					WIND.		moon's age.	
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic force of vapour.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force 0 to 12.			maximum in air.	minimum in air.	minimum on grass.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic force of vapour.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force 0 to 12.		
S	29.953	71.3	64.2	60.7	.531	.693	S.	3		3	75.0	51.0	47.0	29.885	77.0	66.4	61.1	.538	.581	S.	3	6	Fine.
M	29.833	76.4	67.0	62.3	.561	.618	S.	3		1	79.5	54.0	50.0	29.755	83.7	70.0	63.2	.579	.503	S.	3	7	Fine.
T	29.799	69.0	61.0	57.0	.465	.657	S. E.	3		2	85.5	55.5	52.0	29.784	72.5	62.5	57.5	.474	.594	S.	3	8	Fine.
W	29.871	65.0	58.8	55.1	.434	.704	S. E.	1		3	79.0	52.5	47.0	29.868	70.0	61.2	56.8	.462	.630	S.	3	9	Fine.
T	29.931	57.0	55.4	54.0	.417	.897	E.	1		4	74.0	50.5	46.0	29.953	62.5	60.0	58.3	.487	.862	W.	1	10	Rain.
F	30.040	52.2	52.0	51.8	.385	.985	E.	1	.224	6	65.5	51.5	51.5	30.069	60.5	57.0	54.2	.421	.798	E.	1	11	Rain.
S	30.039	67.0	60.2	56.1	.450	.681	S. E.	1	.010	5	67.4	46.0	41.5	29.973	75.4	64.4	58.9	.498	.567	S.	3	12	Fine.

NOTE.—The cistern of the Barometer is 46 feet above the level of the sea.

Observations taken by
J. CONROY, Lance Corporal, R. E.

R. M. PARSONS, Captain, R. E.

Printed every Saturday at the Royal Engineer Press, New Westminster, British Columbia.